

**BELL COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Bell	Mosses	<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	Allegheny-vine	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 1998); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. invasive following fire and logging.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i>	Fly Poison	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Boykinia aconitifolia</i>	Brook Saxifrage	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>obliqua</i>	Red Turtlehead	E /	G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Streambanks, swamp forests (Weakley 1998); alluvial swamps, wet woods.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Convallaria montana</i>	American Lily-of-the-valley	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky or dry-mesic mixed hardwood forested slopes.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	Rock Harlequin	S /	G4G5 / S3?	7	1	0	0	0
	DRY OR ROCKY WOODS AND SANDSTONE OUTCROPS.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Gentiana decora</i>	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS IN CANOPY ON MOUNTAIN SUMMITS.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Houstonia serpyllifolia</i>	Michaux's Bluets	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas (Weakley 1998); moist soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Hypericum pseudomaculatum</i>	Large Spotted St. John's-wort	H /	G5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	OAK WOODLANDS, GLADES, ROCKY PRAIRIES, MOIST SANDY DITCHES AND ROADSIDES (Steyermark 1963).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; Has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Listera smallii</i>	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
	Humus of damp woods and thickets, bogs or shaded, weed-free humus below rhododendron on mountain slopes and stream heads.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>latifolium</i>	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops.									

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Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Monotropsis odorata</i>	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Prosartes maculata</i>	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0
	Rich mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991). In KY, rare and local in rich mesophytic forests (Medley 1993). Typical of "mesic forest" formation. Typical of transition from C to E (or both), where C = Typical of moderate base-status and fertility, and E = Typical of extremely acid, infertile soils (J. Campbell, globally rare plants in the Interior Low Plateau).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium</i>	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	OAK, OAK-PINE, PINE WOODLANDS; ALSO SANDHILLS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Salvia urticifolia</i>	Nettle-leaf Sage	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Woods, thickets and glades.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Silene ovata</i>	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	3	0	0	0
	Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago curtisii</i>	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich or open woods, chiefly in the uplands; base of bluffs and along bluff ledges (Steyermark 1975).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago puberula</i>	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	DRY OR PEATY STERILE SOILS, SANDS, ROCKY BARRENS, ETC.; ALSO BOGS, WET MEADOWS, AND WET PASTURES (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago roanensis</i>	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Mesic ravine forests, upper elevaton mesic hemlock forests, seeps in mesic forests and an oak-chesnut forest.									
Bell	Vascular Plants	<i>Woodsia scopulina ssp. appalachiana</i>	Appalachian Woodsia	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Bell	Gastropods	<i>Anguispira rugoderma</i>	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
	FOUND ABOUT OLD LOGS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PINE MOUNTAIN (HUBRICHT 1985). SEEMS MOST ACTIVE ON THE SURFACE DURING THE SPRING AND FALL WHEN THE WEATHER IS RELATIVELY COOL, BUT BURROWS INTO ROTTING WOOD AND SOIL DURING HOT SUMMER AND COLD WINTER WEATHER.									
Bell	Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix wetherbyi</i>	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	UNDER LOGS AND IN MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985). IN KENTUCKY, MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) FOUND THE SPECIES ON EXTREMELY STEEP, FORESTED SLOPES ADJACENT TO CLIFFLINES, NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS, OR IN AND AROUND BOULDER TALUS.									
Bell	Gastropods	<i>Patera panselenus</i>	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	UNDER ROCKS AND LOGS ON WOODED FLOODPLAINS, HILLSIDES, AND RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Bell	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i>	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	2	0
	INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.									
Bell	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Bell	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus parvoculus</i>	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	ROCKY STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).									
Bell	Insects	<i>Callophrys irus</i>	Frosted Elfin	T /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	EDGES AND FIELDS NEAR WOODS AND SCRUBS. FEEDS ON WILD INDIGO AND LUPINE, OCCASIONALLY BLUE FALSE INDIGO AND RATTLEBOX (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).									

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Bell	Insects	<i>Calopteryx dimidiata</i>	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN, SAND-BOTTOMED STREAMS, USUALLY WITH EEL-GRASS, IS THE PREFERRED HABITAT IN FLORIDA. ALSO OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN RIVERS (DUNKLE 1990).								
Bell	Insects	<i>Cheumatopsyche helma</i>	Helma's Net-spinning Caddisfly	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		RIVERS AND STREAMS (MERRITT AND CUMMINS 1978).								
Bell	Insects	<i>Lytrosis permagnaria</i>	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		DRY OAK, OAK-HICKORY, OR SCRUB, SOMETIMES WITH SOUTHERN PINES IN CANOPY. MAY BE RESTRICTED TO OLD-GROWTH AREAS (SCHWEITZER 1989).								
Bell	Insects	<i>Polygonia faunus</i>	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		A species of boreal forests, most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 1300 meters in the Appalachians.. Reports from hot deciduous forests (e.g. around Philadelphia) are in error.								
Bell	Insects	<i>Pseudanophthalmus frigidus</i>	Icebox Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
		MUDDY STRIKE GALLERY FROM THE EDGE OF A TEMPORARY POOL AND UNDER A ROCK AMONG WET STALACTITES (BARR 1981).								
Bell	Fishes	<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	34	0	1	1	0
		Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981, Starnes and Starnes 1978a,b, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Bell	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
		OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		VARIOUS SITUATIONS FROM LOWLANDS TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN COUNTRY TO FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMIDS REGIONS TO DESERT; MOST FREQUENTLY IN HILLY OR MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN VICINITY OF CLIFFS (B83COM01NA).								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
		CONIFEROUS (PRIMARILY BALSAM FIR) AND MIXED FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS. (B83COM01NA).								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	E /	G5 / S1B	2	0	0	0	0
		Open woodland and brushy areas.								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S5 N	1	0	0	0	0
		CONIFEROUS AND DECIDUOUS FOREST, FOREST EDGE, CLEARINGS, BOGS, OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AREAS ADJACENT TO FOREST, AND BURNED-OVER LANDS; IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN A VARIETY OF OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSHY AND GRASSY HABITATS (B83COM01NA).								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	1	0	0	0	0
		Second-growth woods, borders of swamps and streams, dense growths of small trees, and shrubs along edges of woods and old pastures, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								
Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	0	3	0	0	0
		Deciduous woodland, usually in areas of thick undergrowth in swampy areas, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, overgrown pastures; In migration and winter in various open woodland habitats, pine-oak, and scrub.								

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Bell	Breeding Birds	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	S /	G5 / S3B	3	1	0	0	0
		WOODLAND UNDERGROWTH (ESPECIALLY ASPEN-POPLAR), BOGS, TALL SHRUBBERY ALONG STREAMS OR NEAR SWAMPS, AND DECIDUOUS SECOND GROWTH. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER IN VARIOUS FOREST, WOODLAND, SCRUB, AND THICKET HABITATS, MOSTLY IN HUMID AREAS								
Bell	Mammals	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi maurus</i>	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S / SOMC	G5T3T4 / S3	0	3	0	0	0
		Red-backed voles prefer cool, moist habitats and are more commonly found in northern latitudes (northern United States and Canada). Its occurrence in Kentucky is near the southern terminus of its range.								
Bell	Mammals	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.								
Bell	Mammals	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
		WOODED AREAS, ESPECIALLY ALONG CLIFFLINES. WILL USE ABANDONED BUILDINGS.								
Bell	Mammals	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		LARGELY FORESTED AREAS.								
Bell	Communities	<i>Appalachian acid seep</i>		/	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0